

was stated to be 12 feet in length, of a jet-black, with a cream-coloured throat and bars across its back.

The Secretary remarked that the latter specimen would be particularly acceptable to this Society, as their large specimen of *Ophiophagus bungarus* received on the 5th March, 1875, had died on the 25th of October last, after living twelve years and seven months in the Society's Gardens, during which period it had been fed nearly entirely upon English snakes.

A paper was read by Mr. Frank E. Beddard, F.Z.S., Prosector to the Society, entitled "Observations on the Structure of Hooker's Sea-Lion (*Arctocephalus hookeri*)."

This paper will be published entire in the Society's 'Transactions.'

The following papers were read:—

1. Description of a new Genus of Lizards of the Family
Teiidae. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.Z.S.

[Received November 24, 1887.]

STENOLEPIS.

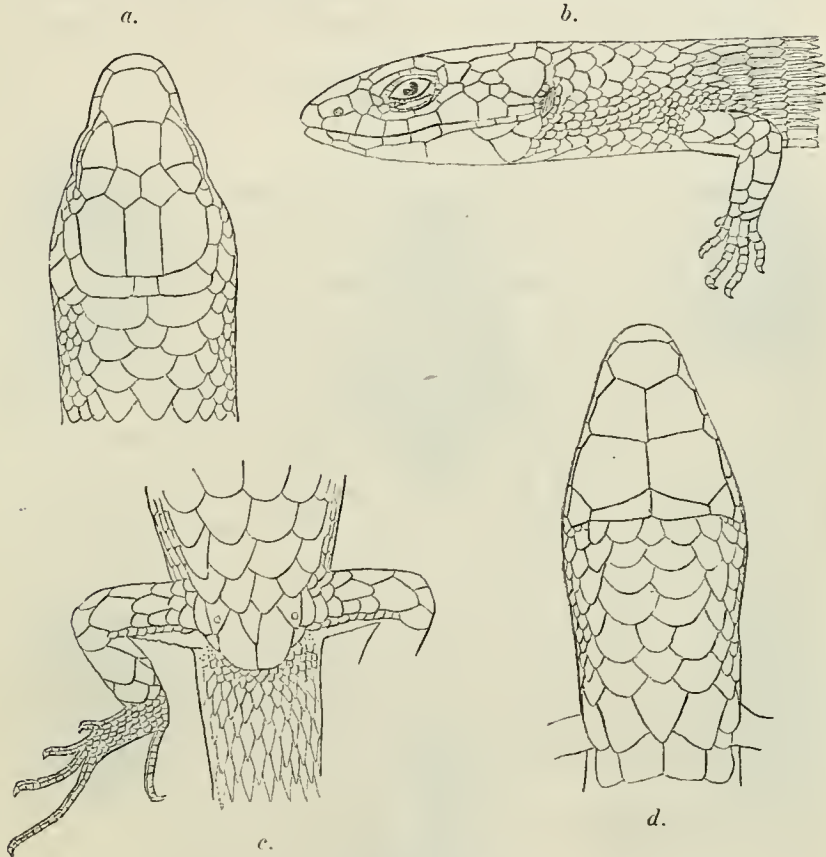
Tongue moderately elongate, arrow-headed. Head with large shields; frontonasal separating the nasals; no præfrontals; frontoparietals present; nostril pierced in the lower part of the nasal, touching the first labial. Lower eyelid with an undivided, semi-transparent disk. Ear exposed. Limbs well developed, pentadactyle. Dorsal and lateral scales equal, hexagonal-lanceolate, keeled, imbricate, arranged in regular transverse series; ventral plates large, subquadrangular, rounded and overlapping posteriorly, smooth, arranged in regular longitudinal and transverse series. No collar-fold. Tail cylindrical. A præanal pore on each side in the female.

Nearly equally related to *Arthrosaura*, Blgr., and *Heterodactylus*, Spix. Agreeing with the former in the presence of frontoparietal shields, the distinct ear, and the well-developed pentadactyle limbs; with the latter in the absence of præfrontal shields, the position of the nostril, the undivided palpebral disk, and the absence of a collar-fold; with both in the scaling of the body.

STENOLEPIS RIDLEYI.

Habit lacertiform. Snout short, obtuse. Two large supraoculars, with a small one in front; frontal pentagonal, a little longer than broad; frontoparietals small; a pair of large parietals, separated by an equally long, but narrow interparietal; a square occipital; a loreal and a freno-orbital; a row of very small suborbitals; a large sub-circular temporal, with two smaller ones above it; six upper and five lower labials; five chin-shields, an anterior azygous and two pairs forming a suture, very large; large transverse, rounded gulars, in two

rows anteriorly, in three posteriorly ; a row of five elongate pectoral shields, median triangular and pointing backwards. Dorsal scales very narrow, strongly keeled, ending in a sharp point. 32 scales round the middle of the body, ventrals included ; 29 scales from occiput to base of tail ; nuchal scales large, broad, smooth. Ventral scales in 6 longitudinal and 16 transverse series. Five præanal shields, of which one pair are large and form a median suture. The adpressed limbs just meet. Tail nearly twice as long as head and body, covered with annuli of hexagonal-lanceolate keeled scales. Brown above, with four longitudinal series of lighter dots ; vertebral



Stenolepis ridleyi.
 a. Upper view. b. Side view. c, d. Lower view.

line and sides blackish ; two series of light dots along the tail ; lower parts white, throat with black dots.

	millim.
Total length	128
Head	9
Width of head	6.5
From end of snout to fore limb	15
From end of snout to vent	45

	millim.
Fore limb	10
Hind limb	17
Tail	83

A single female specimen was obtained by Mr. H. N. Ridley in the forest of Iguarasse, Pernambuco, and presented by him to the British Museum.

2. Revision of the Japanese Species of the Coleopterous Family *Endomychidæ*. By the Rev. H. S. GORHAM, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

[Received November 29, 1887.]

(Plate LIII.)

The expedition made by Mr. G. Lewis to Japan in 1880 and 1881 was the cause of a large number of additions to the Coleopterous fauna of those islands. The *Endomychidæ* are a small but very interesting family, and the new species now described show how very incomplete our knowledge of some of these minor groups are, and what interesting forms we may expect to see when other islands on the limits of the great continents have been equally well explored. Mr. Lewis's stay was, from circumstances, necessarily brief in many of the localities visited; hence it is but reasonable to believe that a longer stay would have brought to light many new species, especially in such genera as *Cyanauges*, *Stenotarsus*, *Chondria*, and allied forms, which live a more or less obscure life, and only remain in the imago state for a few weeks.

Compared with the number of species that are new, the number of new genera is large. This is sure to be the case in a fauna as yet only partially known, and lying so isolated from the centres whence most of the material which has been the basis of the systems proposed has hitherto come. *Ectomychus* and *Chondria* are not only new as genera, but hardly find a place in the subfamilies as yet proposed. The following is a complete list of Japanese *Endomychidæ* :—

<i>Ancylopus melanocephalus</i> , <i>Ol.</i>	<i>Ectomychus basalis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Danaë orientalis</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	<i>Bolbomorphus</i> , n. gen.
<i>Lycoperdina dux</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	— <i>gibbosus</i> , n. sp.
— sp.	<i>Panamomus lewisi</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>
— <i>castaneipennis</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	— <i>decoratus</i> , n. sp.
— <i>mandarina</i> , <i>Gerst.</i>	— <i>brevicornis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Saula japonica</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	<i>Phæomychus</i> , n. gen.
<i>Rhabduchus denticornis</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	— <i>rufipennis</i> , <i>Mots.</i>
<i>Mycetina amabilis</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	<i>Cyanauges gorhami</i> , <i>Lewis.</i>
— <i>ancoriger</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	— <i>plagiatus</i> , n. sp.
— <i>laticollis</i> , n. sp.	— <i>quadra</i> , n. sp.
<i>Stenotarsus chrysomelinus</i> , n. sp.	— <i>nigropiceus</i> , n. sp.
— <i>internexus</i> , n. sp.	<i>Chondria</i> , n. gen.
— <i>musculus</i> , n. sp.	— <i>lutea</i> , n. sp.
— <i>nigriclavus</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>	<i>Symbiotes niponensis</i> , <i>Gorh.</i>
<i>Ectomychus</i> , n. gen.	— ? <i>orbicularis</i> , n. sp.